ASSEMBLY.

Mr. FINCH reported a bill to repeal the Capital Puni hment act of 1860, and to substitute a law dividing marder into first and second class, the first punishable with death, and the second with imprisonment for life, sentence to be executed not sooner than three, nor later than six months from the date of sentence.

Mr. BENEDICT reported against the special act to authorize the formation of the Railroad and Steambout Life Invarance Company, and in favor of an amendment to the general Life Insurance act so as to authorize the formation of such companies under its provisions.

Mr. WATSON reported favorably on the bill to pro-vide for the payment of interest on Canal drafts and

awards.

Mr. Ellingwood was appointed a member of the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, in place of Mr. Walsh, resigned.

Mr. JOHN CLANCY, County Clerk of New-York, the Change of the County Clerk of New-York, the Change of the County Clerk of New-York, and fees of his office.

Mr. JOHN CLANCY, County Clerk of New-York, reported that the total net receipts and fees of his office for 1860 amounted to \$10,200, and that there had been received in addition and paid over by him to the County Treasurer \$13,684 82. Out of the amount of fees all the expenses for errors have been paid.

By Mr. SHERWOOD—To regulate the ferries between New-York and Staten Island.

To incorporate the Commonwealth Savings Bank, New-York.

By Mr. HUTCHINGS. To incorporate the Latentian.

Mr. HUTCHINGS-To incorporate the Loaner's

By Mr. BENEDICT—To prohibit the use of camphene and burning fluid in private houses, hotels, and

phene and burning fluid in private houses, hotels, and boarding houses.

By Mr. PROVOST—Te facilitate the collection of moneys on execution.

The bill fer a relirond on Spring street, New-York,
was taken from the table and referred to the Commit-

tee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. MOORE moved for a report of all the assets and receipte, expenses, and dividends of the Brooklyn Gas-Light Co., under on a, fer three years past. Agreed to.

Mr. FISHER moved for a similar report from the Brooklyn Ferry Company since its incorporation.

Agreed to.

Prom Our Own Garrespondent. ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 25, 1861.

How To save THE UNION.

How To save THE UNION.

The feature of the day at the capital has been the delivery of a rearly, direct, able, and patriotic speech against treason by John McLood Murphy, of the IVth Senatorial District. The Senate having the Governor's Message under consideration, Mr. Murphy rose, and, after a few introductory remarks, he said:

As the only Democratic member of the Select Committee on Federal Relations whose name is signed to that to port, it is due to myself to say a few words upon the subject. I do not design to defend any of the positions taken in that report. No defense is necessary. Its facts are historical—its arguments unanswerable, and its conclusions incontrovertible. My regret is that it did not receive the unanimens sanction of my Democrat he associates. For myself I fear not the responsil Afities which my signature to it has imposed. When I entered upon my duties as a member of that Commit see, it was with a deep sense of my obligation. I cast a said all considerations of party. I felt, Sir, as if I w a upon a jury involving haman life, but intensified because it involved the life of my country. I enly sek, then, that the report of the majority of the Committee may be read by our several constituencies with such as me calumers and dispassion in which it was writeen. The disunion sentiment of the South is no nev a thing. For more than thirty years it has been Sr swing, till it has shally culminated in treason.

As Murphy referred to the arrest of treason by the spiture of Major Andre, and continued: Cur fathers

asin, these, as whe same calmness and dispasses.

I such same calmness and dispasses it has been thing. For more than thirty years it has been twing, till it has finally culminated in transon.

Eving, till it has finally culminated in transon.

Eving tales the proper to the transon.

Eving tales the proper to the tran what will you see? You will find a class of men whe look upon honest labor as a degradation—men in whose paths the lamps of morality and religion are hopelessly extinguished—men whose occupation is some game of chance—men whose stimulant is, I fear, an artificial one—men whose politics is treason. This, Sir, is a faithful photograph of the people who now control the destinies of the Southern States. It is the class to whom it is now proposed to extend the colive branch. The idea of compromise with them is out of the question. They ask for no compromise—they want none—they will accept of none. It is the demand of the libertine upon the virtuous woman. Every conciliatory act will be looked upon as a surrender of our northern manhood, and I, for one, will not con-ent to yield it. Were it possible to send to a National Convention the conservative men of the Northern and Southern States, I might then discover cone ray of hope for a speedy settlement of this questions. National Convention the conservative men of the Northern and Southern States, I might then discover come ray of hope for a speedy settlement of this question of difference. But, Sir, I cannot see it. The resolutions of the General Assembly of Vicginia, now before the Senate, may as a measure of comity be responded to; but, Sir, these are not the times for the exercise of mere conity. New-York stands upon the Constitution. She neces no amendment to it, and has asked for none. Why then should we alter the instrument which George Washington approved? No man doubted his courage or his wisdom. He was a Virginian—a Southern man, but cherished and trusted even to the extremest corner of the North. He knew what conciliation, and concession, and compromise were—Federal power and the right of States—and he declared that the Constitution of 1789 embedied and protected these. Sir, I must decline to participate in the change of his work. Mr. Murphy glanced at some of the prominent causes of Southern treason—at the reof the prominent causes of Southern treason—at the re-sources of the South—at the condition in which the South will be placed, should the madness of the hour result in a permanent separation, and the effect of Se-cession upon the North, and particularly upon the City of New-York.

Mr. Murphy concluded as follows: The Administra-tion of Mr. Lincoln has been elected under the pro-visions of the Constitution, and that alone affords the remedy. No man, however mad, has yet questioned the purity or integrity of the character of the Presi-dent elect; and however widely I may differ with him the parity or integrity of the character of the President elect; and however widely I may differ with him upon matters of national policy, I believe he will discharge his duty fearlessly and firally. The responsibility rests upon him and those who elected him to office. That responsibility I do not propose to transfer. Least of all, should the Democratic party attempt to assume it. The man who attempts to invent a Union-eaving machine, will fail to get it patented. Sir, I have small fear of permanent disaster. The supremacy of New-York is not an affair of the future. It is, by the blessing of heaven, an established—a secured result. The Eric Canal, the Central, the Northern, the Eric Railronds are the laborers for New-York, and their strength is sufficient to bear the treasures of the West to the sea, and to the sea they must and will come. It is not a chance of business, it is a law of trade. The pradic feeds the comm, and New-York is the servant of sea and land, and there is enough of life, and worth, and wealth, about them, to build, and build, and build the island up, and up, till we shall annex and absorb my honorable friend from Westchester. The commerce of the wind knows the way to New-York, and will refuse to learn any other. When New-York decays, it will be when the world stagmates. While commerce has life, New-York is safe. The daity of the Legislature is plain. Let us cease these against any confine ourselves to guarding the State against a worst where experience with man of all classes and matterns, that the first step to take in the settlement of a difficulty is to be ready to meet it. It is the policy of the great Powers of Christendom to prepare for war that peace may endure. It should be ours also. One word more, Mr. Chairman, and I have done. I have seen with deep regree the call for a State Convention of the Democracy, to be held in this city on the list

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Mr. ROBERTSON reperied a bill giving jurisdiction to the like Commissioners over place which are now except by law.

Mr. LAWRENGE reported favorably to the repeal of the act appending Co. naissioners of Record for the City of New-York.

By Mr. RAMSEY Te abolish the office of County Judge of New-York.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—To amend the act designating bolidays to be observed in the payment of promissory motion, and the payment of the payment of promissory motion, and the payment of the payment of the payment of promissory motion, and the payment of promissory motion, and the payment of promissory motion, and the payment of promissory motion and payment of the payment of payment of payment of payment of payment of payment of

the duty of the hour. The true democratic princip obedience to the laws and fealty to the Constitut and we need no Convention to teach us this.

When Mr. Murphy had coacleded, Mr. Lawre from the lat Diathet, read him (Murphy) out of Democratic party, because he had called "our So ern brethren" traisors, and furthermore said that would state his views at length on some nature day Mr. P. P. Murphy complimented his manesak account of his patriotic speech, and especially or count of having been read out of the Democraty, and made a good Union and anti-comorous speech. He was followed by Mr. Hammond made a speech which clearly demonstrated that he holds to the "faith of the fathers." In the counhis remarks he ventured the assertion that there not a Senator in the circle who would be willing admit that he was in favor of extending the curs slavery into Free Territory. Mr. Lawrence asse him that there was one—himself. Mr. Hammond "I stand corrected," and added the pertinent renthat "there was also one false among the twelvhich drew out applicate, but it was immediatelenced by the Chair. Messrs. Colvin and Spinolal ticipated in the debate. Mr. Spin-la, while diffe with Mr. Murphy, complimented him highly on mat liness and courage displayed in his speech.

with Mr. Murphy, complimented him highly on man liness and courage displayed in his speech.

CENTRAL PARK—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VESTIGATION.

Near the close of the last session of the Legislat a Committee was appointed on the part of the Sent to hold sessions during the recess of that body, to n examination into kanters connected with the Cen Park of your city. Allegations had been made be Committees of the Legislature by different part that grave abuses existed in the procedulor of great work, and these allegations gave rise to toe Cion of the Committee referred to. The Committee scomposed of Senators J, McLood Murphy New York, a civil engineer by profession; Allen & roe of Onondaga, a merchant of high standing, Francis M. Kotch of Ottego, one of the most c vated practical farmers in the State; all three goutleonen of judgment and taste, and admirably qualities for the dutie posed upon them.

The cossions of the Committee were beld at the Aster H in your city, and during the investigation a large amount of dense was taken, upon which the Committee have founded report.

In the report alluded to, the Committee accord to the Common of the Central Park the credit of having, with a unanimity, expressed their carnest desire that the powers of the Central Park the credit of having with a unanimity, expressed their carnest desire that the powers of the Central Park the credit of having with e unanimity might be exercised to a cure a thorough investigation and departments of the affairs of the Park, and to have densed the sincerity of their professions by unreservedly plant the service of the Committee the minutes of their men counts, and whenever required, promptly and cheerfully nished to the Committee were selected by their disagrediature in the respect also sets forth that the statements of most of near ne standard were colored by their disagrediature in the respect also sets forth that the statements of most of near ne standard were colored by their disagrediature in the service of the committee and the state

counts, and, whenever required, promptly and cheerfully wished to the Cummittee such applanations and informatives are applanations and informative such as a substantial of the report also sets forth that the statements of most operate are examined were colored by their disappointments is obtaining employment, or losing it, and were of the most of the industry of the continuous terms of the most of the committee are unanimous in the conclusion that heavily of arrangement and perfection of plan, as a who well in detail, that, making dee allowance for those times of epinion which always exist is like oasse, the Central though yet in its infancy, is not surpassed by any of the particular of the control of

amined, and the one many subjects with the favor of the miste.

An interesting history of the enterprise is embodied repers, weeren special reference is made to the original tion of the lands enbraced in the Park, and their improvious toted, as the work has progressed.

The plan and description of the Park, as dilated upon report, are of special interest. Under the head of "frog the Park," the Committee has elaborately isad before the in their report the wonderful and interesting development great work. The financial condition of the Park is dwarf and an intelligent expose of such condition, with the manner of the commission, is dwell upon at length. Frog statement of the condition and management of the finance examination of the report clearly exturbates the fact that, play no great work of the importance of the Central Fark habeen entered upon and prosecuted with such admirable flushill to the history of public works in America. The foliomecinet statement will exhibit at a glance the principal in features of the great work:

Cost of lands for the Park.

Cost of lands for the Park.

"Almough the Committee as not true it project or maintees of not precipitations to purchase lands on speculation, yet they do not he-state to say that the Central Park has been, and will be, in a mercily pecuniary point of view, one of the wisest and noot fortunate measures ever undertaken by the City of New York."

"It has already more than quadrupled the value of a large exceeding the vicinity."

noot fortunate measures ever uncertained by the cary of ster-York."

"It has already more than quadrupled the value of a large extent of property in its virinity."

"As before set ferth, its entire cost, up to January 1, 1860, was \$5,504,316 74. When the principal sum that was paid for it become due, that is, about the year 1890, the Para tiself will be worth ten times its original cost in meanting the summary 1, 1860, was \$5,504,316 74. When the principal sum that was paid for it become due, that is, about the year 1890, the Para tiself will be worth ten times its original cost in meanting the summary and the summary of property in the vicinity—one increase of taxable valuation coming not upon the city, but upon the connect of property in the uchaborhood, by whom it is willingly paid, as their property bas largely increased in consequence of the establishment of the Park."

Aminute sud detailed statement is embedded in the report, setting forth the manner in which the work on the Park is prosecuted. The report closes with numerous suggestions relative to the subject of raising recome from certain institutions to be established within the territory, and under its supervision—to the Government of the Park by ordinances and regulations—the employment of bands of musico—the introduction of awans and other rare objects of attraction, and the necessities of abundant prevision for irrisation.

The Committee are emphatically impressed with the conviction that great advantages have resulted from the management of the Park is, as nearly as the Committee can judge from their own observation, and from statements made before them in July last, more than one half completed, as respects expenditure."

The Committee give it as their further coordinaton that the Park will it entirely completed in the provision of the necessary furde.

As a whole, this report is a most interesting and irroportant one; and is, in alora, a triumphant viadication of the efficiency, economy, good taste, sound judgment, and excellent management of t

As a whole, this report is a most interesting and important one; and is, in short, a triumphant vindication of the efficiency, cooneny, good taste, sound judzment, and excellent management of the Central Park Commissioners in the prosecution of this great work.

The Committee deem it emissionly proper that the same minds that have thus far so successfully conducted this undertaking should complete it, but suggest that as the duty has now become merely executive, the number of the Board be reduced to six Commissioners, and a bill to this effect will be reported.

B. LLS IS THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Bingham's bill to amend the Revised Statutes, allows new trials in all cases of ejectment, where judgment has been obtained after a jury trial or by any other proceedings. At present the law is construed to allow new trials only when the first trial has been by jury.

Mr. Povost's bill to facilitate the collection of monies Mr. Povost's bill to hamitate the collection of monico-on execution provides that an execution shall be to all intents and purposes an injunction restraining the de-fendant thereafter from conveying or disposing of any property, and all conveyances made after judgment shall be void, and the party accepting such conveyance

shall be liable for the amount of execution.

Mr. Provost's bill to amend the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Consolidation act, limits the fare to that row charged by the Brooklyn City Railroad, and prohibits the laying of a track on Lafayette, Bedford, or

hibits the laying of a track on Lanyette, Bender, or Yates avenues.

Mr. Benton's bill to aid in the construction of the Lake Ontario, Auburn, and New-York Railroad, provides for the imposition of one-twelfth of a mill tax for the years 1861 and 1862—\$50,000 of the proceeds to be paid to the Company when they have constructed 22 miles of the road, to Weedsport—\$50,000 when constructed to Auburn, and the balance of the moneys raised by the tax when the balance of the road is faished.

inished.

Mr. Sherwood's Staten Island Ferry bill limits the

kri e fluid for use in a private family, hotel, or boardirp-house or to use the same. If an accident occurs, all rattice who have violated it class are responsible damages, by the act of violatin, to the injured party, or to the representatives of the person killed.

THE HALF MILLION STATE LOAN.

The following were the bids opened at Albany, yes to day morning, for the Half Million 6 Per Cent State Lean. The bids reached \$3,785,000-all above par. T e entire loan was taken at a fraction over two per cent:

buss	J. B. Plumb, Albany	10
no	J. B. Plumb, Albany 10,000 H. G. Gilbert, Albany 20,000 J. B. G. Gilbert, Albany 20,000 John Stil, Albany 20,000 J. A. Stewart, Secretary, New York 25,000	101
met	J. B. Plamb, Albany	10
hen !	H. G. Gilbert, Albany 5,000	100
I so it	H G Gilbert, Albany	100
ired!	John Stil, Albany 30 000	10
atriot	John Sill, Albany 20,000	10
party	John Sill, Albary	100
see to	J. A. Stewart, Secretary, New-York 25,000	10
ple is	J. A. Stewart, Secretary, New York 25 000	10
	J. A. Stewart, Secretary, New-York	10
rence,	Rufus H. King, Albany	100
of the	Rufus H. King Albany	101
at be	Rufus H. King, Albany	101
ay.	Rufus H King Albany	101
on ac-	Thomas W. Olcott, Albany	101
eratie	Themas W. Olcott. Albany	101
omi-e	7 hourse W. Olcott, Albany	103
who e stil	Themas W. Cleert, Albany	103
ree o	George A. Stone Croy	100
e was	Gwylitie & Pay, New York	100
ng to	Gwynne & Day, New York	100
sured	Gwynne & Day, New-York	100
l said,	Gwynne & Day, New-York 10 000	101
emark elve,"	Gwynne & Day, New-York	101
ly ei-	Gwynne & Day, New-York	101
a par-	Gwynne & Day, New-York 10,000	101
fering n the	Gwynne & Day, New-York	102
100	Gwynne & Pay, New York	10
F IN	A. J. Robertson, Brooklyn	10.
	H. H. Cook, Carhier, Bath	10
sture, I	J. A. Stewart, Secretary, New York 25,000 Rofts H. King, Albany, 100,000 Rofts H. King, Albany, 100,000 Rofts H. King, Albany, 26,000 Rofts H. King, Albany, 50,000 Rofts H. King, Albany, 15,000 Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, 10,000 Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, 10,000 Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, 10,000 George A. Steme Troy, 50,000 George A. Steme Troy, 50,000 George A. Steme Troy, 50,000 George A. Day, New York, 25,000 George A. Day, New York, 25,000 George A. Day, New York, 25,000 George A. Day, New York, 10,000 George A. George B. Day, New York, 10,000 George A. George B. Day, New York, 10,000 George A. George B. Day, New York, 10,000 George B. Day, New York, 10,00	100
make	D. II Ra-bach, Canastota 5,000	10
entral	N. N. Quackenbush. 15,000 S. H. Vernlank, Graeva. 5,000	10
before	S. H. Verpiank, Geneva 5 000	10
rties,	John H. Contoit, New-York 25,000	10
Cress-	Marcuse & Baltzer, New York	10
mittee	Heratio J. Prall, New York 10,000	16
Mon-	E. N. Merriam, Ogdensburgh	10
and	See. W. Cayler, Palmyra 10 000	10
culti-	B F. Wheelwright & Shepherd Knapp N.Y. 60,000	10
of good ice im	B F. Wheelwright & Shepherd Knapp, N.Y. 50,000 it F. Wheelwright & Shepherd Knapp, N.Y. 50,000	10
100	Horatio J. Frail, New York. 0.000 E. N. Merriam, Octomburgh. 5.000 F. N. Merriam, Octomburgh. 5.000 Geo. W. Cayler, Palmyra. 10 0.000 B. F. Wheelwright & Shepherd Knapp. N. 60,000 B. F. Wheelwright & Shepherd Knapp. N. 50,000 B. F. Wheelwright & Shepherd Knapp. Y. 50,000 B. F. Wheelwright & Shepherd Knapp. Y. 50,000 Shepherd Knapp. New York. 5,000 B. F. Wheelwright, New York. 10,000	10
House, of evi-	Shej berd Knapp, New York 5,068	- 11
d their	Shepherd Knapp, New York	10
ommi-	B. r. Wheelwright, New-York	10
entire of the	B. F. Wheelwright, New York	W
igation re evi-	F Gorbon, Rochester. 5,000	10
placing settings.	F. Gerton, Rochester	10
invest	F Corton, Rochester. 5.001 F Gorton, Rochester. 5.000 F Gorton, Rochester 5.000 F Gorton Rochester 5.000 N titgeubotham, Port Outario 5.000 N titgeubotham, Port Outario 5.000	10
nd se-	N. Higenbotham, Port Outerio. 5,000 N. Higenbotham, Port Outerio. 5,000	1
alon as	N. Itigenbotham, Port Ontario	10
of the	Thon psen Brothers, New York	16
triffing	Thempson Brothers, New York	- 10
at, for	Them pson Brethers, New York	101
hole to	G S. Robbins & Sons, New York	101
Park.	Read, Drexet & Co. N. Y	10
parks of raveled	Read, Drexel & Co., N. Y	10
dug the	Read, Drexel & Co., N. Y	10
proved proved	Cammant & Co., N. Y	16
ut (that	Cummann & Co. N. Y	li H
	Amy & Heye, N. Y 15,009	10
i in the	Any & Heye, N. Y	10
vement	Ann & Heye, N. Y	10
in the	Amy & Heye, N. Y 5,000	10
e public t of this	F Gorton Rechester	1
it of this	Benj. H. Field, N Y 10,000 Gilman, Son & Co., N. Y 25,000 Gilman, Son & Co. N. Y 10,000	10
om this	Gliman, Son & Co., N. Y	10
Scee. All	Gilman, Son & Co. N. Y. 19,000 A. S. Praser, N. Y. 10,000 A. S. Fraser, N. Y. 10,000 Livernore, Clews & Mason, New York 25,000 Livernore, Clews & Mason, New York 25,000 Livernore, Clews & Mason, New York 10,000 Livernore, Clews & Mason, New York 10,000 Livernore, Clews & Mason, New York 10,000	11
proba-	A. S. Fraser, N. Y	1
llowing	A. S. Fraser, N. Y	10
inancial	Livern ore, Clews & Mason, New York 25,000	1
90 00	Livermore, Clews & Muson, New-York 10,000	10
4,615 74	R Dawiedte & Co., New York 10,000	10
4,915 74 a above	Livermore, Clews & Mason, New York 10,000 Livermore, Clews & Mason, New York 10,000 Livermore, Clews & Mason, New York 5,000 R Dinwicdle & Co., New York 10,000 Wm. H Hoople, New York 10,000 Wm. H Hoople, New York 5,000 Wm. H Hoople, New York 5,000 Wm. H Hoople, New York 5,000	10
2	Wm H. Hoopie, New York 10,000	10
realize	Freeman Cin ke, Rochester	10
he prin-	Freeman Clarke, Rochester	10
he Park	Underhill & Haven, New York	10
rineipal	Underhill & Haven, New York 5,000	10
anteipat	P. R. Westfail, Lyons	10
do not	John Olmstead, Yonkers	10
f New	John Ulmstead, Youkers 5,000	- 10
	The Loan was awarded as follows:	to
THE OX-	AND MORE THE MITTER AND TOTAL TOTAL	

ì	John Cimstead, Lonkers	2008.000
	John Ulmstead, Youkers 5,000	101 81
1	John Olmstead, Youkers 5,000	102.06
ł	The Loan was awarded as follows:	
1		
ı	AWARDS.	***
1	John A. Stewart, Secretary \$25,060	102.03
	John A. Stewart, Secretary 25,000	101.93
	John A. Stewart, Secretary	301 87
	R. H. King	102.02
	R. H. Fing	102.15
	R. H. King 50,000	101.90
	T. W. Oleott 10,000	102,03
	T W. Olertt 10 000	102.16
	T. W. Olcott 15 000	102.00
	Gwynne & Day 10 000	102.01
	Gwypne & Day 10,600	102.00
	Gwyane & Day 10,000	102 19
	Samuel H. Verplanck 5,000	303:00
	Sampel H. Verplanck 5,000	393,70
	Samuel H. Verplanck 5,000	100.70
	F. N. Mer issu 5,000	102.50
	Can mann & Co 13.000	302 (0
	A S. Frager 10.000	302.00
	A. S. Fraser 10,000	102,25
	Underlil & Haven 5,000	102.09
	Underhil & Haven 5,600	192.57
	John Ulmstead 5 000	10:06
	J. B. Plemb	102 03
	J. B. Plamb 10,000	101 91
ı	John Sili 30,000	101.88
١	Total 4 500 (90)	

THE FLORIDA REBELLION-THE FEDERAL OFFI CERS.—The United States Prosecuting Attorney and United States Marshal of Florida, both strong Sece-sionists, bave, it is said, been reappointed by Governor Perry to hold similar positions under the so-called sov-erign State. Judge Marvin, the displaced United States Judge, was a thorough Union man, and late election offered hi uself as a candidate for the Con-vention, and was defeated by the votes of the wreckers who were told that if they assisted to get clear of the United States Courts and this fearless jurist, they United States Courts and this fearless purist, they would be permitted to pursue their nefari anstrade with impunity, and would also get rid of the light-houses, which no doubt will be, if they have not already been dismantled, in order that vessels engaged in peaceful commerce may be lost. Thus these monetrous pirates are to be able to pursue their inhuman avocation. These wreckers at Key West are principally "Conks," or Bahamians, and have settled there and become citizens. They are very ignorant—few being able to read or write. This is the sort of material employed to set the laws of the United States at defiance, to tear down the American flag, to capture our forts, and to commit the American flag, to capture our forts, and to commit violence upon our citizens. Here, now, is a series of outrages which demand immediate action on the part

outrages which demand immediate action on the part of the Government.

It is of the last importance that Judge Marvin should be maintained. If necessary he can hold his Court at Key West, with the aid of the military at Fort Taylor and at the United States barracks, and the war vessels, of which there is always one at least in the harber. I am told that nearly all the merchants, professional men, and mechanics at Key West are for the Union sent that on a fair converse the majority of the Union, and that on a fair canvass the majority of the people are on the same side, and therefore, if Judge Marvin is maintained, the Unionists may be able to gain complete ascendency, and repudiate the action of their Convention, form a Provisional Government, and send representatives to Congress. [Philad. Press.

Mr. Sherwood's Staten Island Ferry bill limits the fare for ferriage to 3 cents for each passenger, and for properly two-thirds the amount now charged for transportation, and provides that the steamers shall be A I boats, and well provided with life-boats.

Mr. Hutchins's bill, to incorporate the Loaner's Bank in New-York, is a revival of the People's Loan and Relief Society act. The corporators are George W. McLean, Seymour A. Bunce, Abram S. Vosburgh, Lutter Redfield, Gardner Willard, William J. Willis, M. B. Field, C. W. Baker and Lorin Ingersoll. The capital is to be \$500,000—the company to go into operation when \$40,000 is raised. It is a pawnbrokering business, to charge it per cent per month, and to loan money on any description of property.

Mr. Benedict's bill, to prohibit the use of camphene, makes it a misdementor to sell any camphane or ex-

GOV. HICKS TO THE ALABAMA COM-

The following is the reply of Gov. Hicks of Mury land to the Alabama Commissioner, which, we doubt not, will be read with interest, breathing, as is does,

the true Union sentiment of the State:

the true Union sentiment of the State:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 8, 1861.

SIR: I regret that my absence from Annapolis, at the time of your visit, deprived me of the pleasure of an interview with you in relation to the matter which you have laid before me in your letter of the 28th of December.

You inform me that you come as a Commissioner from the sovereign State of Alabams, 'to consult and advise with the Governor and Legislature of Maryland as to what is best to be done to promote the honor, rights, and inte ests of the Slavels-king States, menaced and endangered by recent political events."

rights, and inte ests of the Shaveh-king States, men-aced and endangered by recent political events." You say that Alabama has called a State Convention because of the result of the recent election for Presi-dent of the United States; has affirmed her "reserved and undelegated right of secession from the Confeder-acy; intimsted that continued and increasingly violent results upon her rights and equality might constrain let to a reluctant but early exercise of that invaluable sight; and that the object of your mission is to secure

assaults upon ber rights and equality might constraint ler to a reluctant but early exercise of that invaluable right; and that the object of your mission is to secure concert and effective cooperation between Maryland and Alabama."

The people of Maryland, in my opinion, regard any such measures of cooperation among any States of this Union, especially with any view to secesion therefrom, as a violation of the very terms of that Constitution under which this Union was formed and preserved. You have reminded me that within the Union (and both Alabama and Maryland are certainly within the Union), "the States have absolutely prohibited themselves by the terms of the Constitution, from entering into treaties, alliances, or confederations; and have made the assent of the Congress of the United States a condition precedent to their entering into any compacts or sgreement with other States."

To enter into any such compact or agreement, though it should take the shape of "only an internal understanding for press of the concert and federation," without such indispensable assent, would, in my judgment, be undefinibly a violation of that Conjetution which on assuming their duries the Generic and Legislature of Maryland solemnly swore to observe and support. I agree entirely with you that it especially becomes Southern States, which have in no legislation or action violated their constitutional obligations, and which are now asking from sister States of the North an ac-

Maryland solemnly swore to observe and support. I agree entirely with you that it especially becomes southern States, which have in no legislation or action violated their constitutional obligations, and which are now asking from sister States of the North an asknowledgnent of these, a correction of mistakes, and protection for their own equal rights "not to part with their own distinguishing glory of having never, even under aggravating provocations, departed from the strictest requirements of the Federal Covenant."

I cannot see now, while the constitutional prohibition states against compacts or agreements between any of the States, any "mutual league" can be had, even butween those whose hopes and hazards are alike. And it this prohibition has been judicially declared to include "every agreement, writteh or verbal, formal or informal, positive or implied, by the mutual understanding of the parties," then I am unable to imagine how any league or covenant or understanding whatever, unauthorized or unapproved by Congress, even though it should be in furtherance of the laws and for strengthening the Confederacy, can be otherwise than in plain violation of the clearest provisions of the superior may be agreed to the superior of the laws and for strengthening the Confederacy, can be otherwise than in plain violation of the clearest provisions of the superior may be agreed to the superior of the laws and for strengthening the Confederacy. The constitution, and of decerting the lunion, and the superior of the superior of graing up her rights, under the Constitution, and of decerting the Union of the States. Her people will never concent to such a step. Their devotion to trust Union and Constitution is unalterable; and if it ere must be secession or deserting the funding the foliage in the college. They have, therefore seen with mornibian near the secession or deserting the funding and the security of our rights, but to their i

which they complain, or of preventing the injury they say is imminent.

Now perfect political equality of the States among themselves is secured by the Constitution. It is by force of the Union above, and because of the Constitution, that the citizens of each State are entitled to equality with the citizens of every other State. It is because of the Constitution and the Union that we demand equal rights in the Territories, and respect for the rights reserved to the States respectively. We have secured to us by the same Constitution, and through the same Union, the power to make laws for their naintenance, to interrupt and execute them. The their naistenance, to interpret and execute them. The authority of these powers extends over this whole Union, into each and every State. If they are violated, we have a right to claim that the powers, not of any reparate State, great or small, powerful or weak, but of the whole Union, shall be exerted in their behalf, and if this be temporarily prevented, or obstructed in any one State to our injury, shall we be righted by breaking up that Union which alone imposes the obligation or has the power to enforce it? Is it better for our rights to use the power of the Union for their enforcement, or to break up the Union for their enforcement, or to break up the Union because we appro-hend they will be disregarded?

hend they will be disregarded?

While the constitutional obligation of non-interference by States or by the Congress, with the domestic affairs of any of the States, remains the law of the land, the refusal to return fugitives from labor, the wrongful legislation protecting those who harbor them, at d put lisking those who comply with their sworn duty to surrender them is an injury by others, against their to surrender them is an injury by others, against their city to us, in violation of their obligations under the Constitution, of which we have a right to complain and to redress. But if those obligations shall be annualled by a dissolution of this Union, our rightful complaint against the violation of agreement is taken away, and we, in this State especially, are left with a foreign hostile asylum to fugitives, upon our immediate borders; with a foreign hostile population, restrained by no Union or Constitution, or laws, or compact from hostile incurrentsians into our Territory to incite insurrection: to capture and carry away our negroes, and tion; to capture and carry away our negroes, and tion; to capture and carry away our negroes, and bing on, in our very homes, the worst of all possible c lamines. Surely the wistes and interests and feat ings of the people of Maryland, occupying this position, and identified in feelings, habits, and institutions which all the Soubern States, are entitled to some considera-tion; and they cannot but regard the rash and precipi-tate act of Secession already undertaken, before injury is committed, justice finally denied or rights actually invaced, as evincing a disregard of the interests of those border States so deeply and vitally concerned in

this matter. The States along the border are those which, almost The States along the border are those which, almost alone, have suffered injury from non-compliance with constitutional obligations concerning Slavery. From these the fugicives escape. From them to States further South the migration of slaves takes place. Maryland and Virginia, but Maryland especially, is concerned in any question relating to the District of Columbia. The Border States prumaily, and indeed almost alone, in fact, will be affected by any attempt by citizens of non-slaveholding States to interfere with the listitutions or domestic relations of the Slaveholding States. Upon the Border States, and above all. citizens of non-slaveholding States to interfere with the institutions or domestic relations of the Slaveholding States. Upon the Border States, and, above all, upon Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, would fail the terrible weight of the calamities of war in case of discibilities; a war between people of the same language, liberty, laws, and race—between brethren—a civil and servile war—a war of extermination, the most frightful and devastating the world has ever seen. Our soil would be the battle-field; our homes the scene of violence and excess and plunder. Surely these States have the very highest, the very deepest, interest in this question; and yet it is precisely they who are disregarded by the headlong action of those who, in supposed avoidance of imagined evils, of those they pretend to apprehend, would secure to themselves, and to us also, utter destruction and ruin!

The people of Maryland, in my judgment, will never agree to disunion of the Stater for any cause. They may be compelled to submit to disunion—to the disnemberment of this Government, when, in fact (not in anticipation, or from fear), this Union shall become actually the instrument of destruction to their rights, and peace, and safety. But until that time arrives, they demand their rights under the Constitution, in the Union; and they can only see with the profoundest sorrow any Southern State desert her sister States, and withdraw her vote and influence in Congress, her weslth and population and recourses from that position where all these aid in securing and maintaining her own rights and those of others like her.

The Congress of the United States offers the only mode authorized by the Constitution, for consultation and advisement among the several States. To the Congress I still look with confidence for such exactments as shall secure our just and equal rights, and shall satisfy all except those who are determined to be estisfied with nothing but revolution, and the hopes that are to arise to them from anarchy and confusion. The people

arise to them from anarchy and confusion. The people of Maryland can see no remedy for any present grievance in disunion. To this State it is ruin—ruin for which she sees no relief in a new Confederacy, depend-

ag on the will of any one of its members, and tounded it

and the will of any case of its members, and foundation to the right of secercion.

Ary new Confectation to her offers far less security and the resent Union, to secure which she, one of its control of the secure of the substance and blood of her sens. Rival intersets, local prejudices, low ambitions demagoges and fanatics, would as certainly attempt, and might secure as easily, in any new league the temporary control of its government. Corruption at distrigue, the last of power and the pride of place, would as certainly bring the new nation to the verge of rum as these have now brought this Union. The remedy of the quacks who had produced the disease would be fresh secessions and newer Confederacies; until finally this great Union, the fairest heritage among the nations of the earth, would resolve itself into thirty or forty petty republica, according to State lines, forever quarr-ling, seceding, reconstructing, dissolving Unions among themselves, till, like the sovereign States of Mexico and parts of South America, they become contemptible abroad, without power or influence; rumed and bankrupt at home.

The fact that Maryland is identified with her Southern sisters, by her peculiar institutions, customs and habits, cannot fail to show to the people of Alabama, and every other Southern State, that Maryland is concerned even more by reason of her position, than they, in these questions which now anitare this Union, and must of necessity sympathics with them in their efforts or justice and protection. She has therefore a right to all upon these rister States of the South to stand by her, and for her right in this extremity as she also is willing to stand by theirs. Let us have our rights in the Union and through and by the Constitution.

I beg leave to inclose to you copies of a letter I addressed to the Hon. A. A. Hanny (who came from Misistippi as Commissioner to this State, in reply to a letter similar in purport to your own, and of an address I have issued to the people of this State in relation to he call o

OUR TROOPS AND FORT SUMTER .- A correspondent of The Lynchburg Republican, writing from Charles-on on Wednesday the 15th inst., says that though negotiations are pending between the State of South Carolina and the Federal Government, no adjustment will be made of their difficulties. He thus circumstan-

tially predicts the result:

"The news will be here to night. To-morrow night three of our batteries will open upon Sumter. She will be worried with shells for twenty four hours. On Friday the Fort will be besieged. The walls (sixty feet above the water) will be scaled, and the Fort will be taken and every man in it will be abanghtered, at a feet above the water) will be scaled, and the Fort will be taken and every man in it will be slaughtered, at a less, perhaps, of 100 or 500 of our men. Gloomy picture, but we speak by the book. We know thus, provided there is not an armistice or an evacuation, and you may hear by telegraph before this gets to you all that we predict.

"We have over 4,000 men under arms; not one will great the content of the

"We have over 4,000 men under arms; not one will cry enough. They are all picked men. The least timid or hesitating have been sent home. These noble lellows are lying panting for Governor Pickens to say, 'Take that fort.' Beside these, there are over 2,000 picked negro men, free and slave, at work on the breastworks—uniformed and armed—and woe to that Republican ship's crew if they fall into their hands. No, Sir, slaughtered we may be, 'subdued—never!'

THE BURNING OF THE SHIP GLOBUS.

STATEMENT BY PASSENGERS. We have already given some particulars of the burn-

ing of the ship Globus at sea, and the narrow escape of all on board. She was bound from Bremen to this port. The passengers, who were picked up by the Morning Star, arrived here yesterday, and make the

by the watch on deck, issuing from the hold, beneath the cabin, of which Capt. B. A hole was cut in the cabin floor were decke, clearing away provisions and merchandisc to get at the fire, but were compelled to abandon their labor after a half-hours exertion, in consequence of the smoke and grent beating with provisions, water, and natited instruments; after which, by his orders, the hatches were battened down, in order to smother the fire. A part of the crew and passengers were then put in the boat, capt. B. bad nothing on but his night-clothee. After this he returned on board, and had the decke key twet the tar at the time was melting in the seams. He centinued encouraging the passengers, and assuring item that they should all be saved before he would deert the vessel. At 3 p. m. a sail hove in sight, when the ensign was ron up union down. The vessel bore down to not so, which proved to be the British ship Morning Star, Capt. Campbell. Capt. B. then boarded her, and drequested to have his passengers and crew taken off, which was immediately consented to by Capt. Campbell. Capt. B. then boarded her, and drequested to have his passengers and crew taken off, which was immediately consented to by Capt. Campbell. Capt. B. then boarded her, and drequested to have his passengers and crew taken off, which was immediately consented to by Capt. Campbell. Capt. B. then boarded her, and drequested to have his passengers and crew taken off, which was immediately consented to by Capt. Campbell. Capt. B. then boarded her, and requested to have his passengers and crew taken off, which was immediately consented to by Capt. Campbell. Whose assistance, with his at and those of the Giobus, all were safely put on board of the Morning Star, with the exception of one man, who became bewildered, jumped overboard and was drowned. During the time of embarkation as heavy sea was running, but good order prevailed, owned to the constitute and colones of Capt. B. and his officers. Capt. B. was the last man to leave the ship. Previous to h board of the Morning Star, with the exception of one man, who became bewildered, jumped overboard and was drowned. During the time of embarkation a heavy sea was running, but good order prevailed, owing to the promptitude and coolness of Capt. B. and his officers. Capt. B. was the last man to leave the ship. Previous to his leaving one of the hatches was opened, and it was found that the vessel was on fire fore and the heavy cale stream on at the time Capt. B. left. and it was found that the vessel was on are fore and aft. A heavy gale sprang up at the time Capt. B. left, and his boat narrowly escaped being awamped before reaching the Morning Star.

Signed, BRUNO BURSCHEDITY, JAKEL HEIDNER, F. KOCH, L. H. KATZ, and all the passengers.

THE STORM ON THE HARLEY RAILROAD-DETEN-

ION OF AN EXPRESS TRAIN OVER THIRTY HOURS IN Syow-Drift,-The snow-storm of Thursday appears to have been more severe on the Harlem Railroad than anywhere else. All along the road the snow has drifted more or less, in some places the drifts reaching to the top of the cars. Between Hillsdale and Miller ton the snow is said to be between eight and ten feet high, and packed so hard that it was impossible to proceed without digging through. A gang of between se and two hundred men were at work all yesterday with picks and slovels, between these villages. Up to 5 o'clock last night, when our reporter left Albany, no train had got through. The express train which left this city at 7 a. m. on Thursday morning stuck in the now-drifts until yesterday afternoon, when news reached Albany that it was between Hillsdale and Millerton, and might be expected every moment in that city. This was about 3 o'clock p. m., but at 5 clock the train had not arrived. It is reported that drifts formed so rapidly in the rear of the train after it had passed, at different points along the road, that it was impossible for it to proceed or return until a road was dug. To add to the discomfort of the passengers, the telegraph wires were prostrated by the storm, so that no news as to their whereabouts could be sent to their anxious friends. A train left Albany on Thursday night for New-York, but it returned, being unable to make its way through the immense drifts. It left Albany at 4 o'clock p. m., and returned to Albany at 4 o'clock next morning. The 10:45 express did not leave that city yesterday morning, and notice was given that no trains would start from Albany until the express which left New-York on Thursday morning arrived. The passengers took the Hudson River Railroad care. On the Central and Hudson River Railroads yesterday, all the trains were on time, and arrived at their destinations each way as specified in their time-table Considerable detention was caused on the Troy and Rutland Railroad. On Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock a train left Rutland for Troy, and did not arrive in the latter city until 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday, thus occupyng eleven hours in going twelve miles.

A RUMOR ABOUT ISAAC V. FOWLER. The following tem appears in the New-York correspondence of The

Charleston Courier:

"Our late Postmaster, Isaac V. Fowler, is still in he City of Mexico. He is in very straitened circumstances. When he left here his friends made up for him a very handsome purse of several thousand dollars. But it vanished very rapidly while he was sick of the fever in Havara. What he saved of it there, he was robbed of on his trip from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Three times on the way between the two cities he was overrobbed of on his trip from vera Cruz to Mexico. Inter-times on the way between the two cities he was over-hauled by the baudits which infest that unhappy coun-try, and he was despoiled of everything save what he had on his back. Fowler was even robbed of a lot of books which were being conveyed with him. His friends here will no doubt do something more for him, as he is really in a needy condition." THE BURNS ANNI.

The Burns Club of this city celebrated the One-Hundred-and-second Anniversary of the Birthday of Robert Burns, by a dinner at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Robert Burns, by a dinner at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The walls of the banquet-room were decked with the American and British flags, with paintings of Burns's cottage, and his monument at Ayr; the "Cottar's Saturday night," and "Tam O'Shanter and his Mars Meg crossing the Old Brig O'Do n." Above the President's table drated with the various Clan Tartans, the St. Andrew's, St. George's and American, flags looked forth a portrait of Burns, while in front was a bust of the great poet.

The decorations gave a warm and pleasant aspect to the scene. Among those seated beside the President, Mr. Nicholson, were Mr. Young of The Albios, the Rev. Mr. Cochrane of Jersey City, Mr. J. Cunningham, ex-President of the Burns Club, Mr. George Brodie, Mr. James D. Lawson, while arrays of noble manhood

Anderson, Mr. J. Cunningham, ex-President of the Burns Club, Mr. George Brodie, Mr. James D. Lawson, while arrays of noble manhood ranged down the long tables.

Grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Cochrane.

The rejust having been done justice to, and the units and wine appearing, the President read letters from Wm. C. Bryant and others, and in a graceful speech, in which he said that the evening would be well spent if they carried away with them more than they before possessed of the kindly sympathies that churacterize the songs, and a greater reverence for the name, the genius, and the manhood of Burns, introduced the first tost:

"The day see celebrote"—a day which gave to the world size if her treest posts and noblest men. Mr. Lawson sang which shrilling effect an ode to Burns, composed by James Williamson, aprinter, from Giagow.

The second toust,

"The genius of Burns"—Its sacred influence is felt wherever.

The second tones,
"The genius of Hurns"—Its sacred influence is felt wherever civilization has a home; its towering spirit of independence and in the gloricus land which gave her poet birth.

It was responded to by the Rev. Mr. Cochrane, who said that he had just returned from Old Scotia with a Highland Mary, as dear as the one celebrated in song was to Burns. [Cheers, and a voice, "The Union forever," with cheering.] Burns's was a gerius that towered up, independent of all adventitious circumstances, and his faults, were to his great and good qualities that made him universally beloved, but as spots to the sun. The speaker's concluding sentiment, that had Burns been alive now he would have tuned his harp to uphold this Union which has blessed the world, was received with a storm of applause. Mr. Taylor sang "Bonny Doon," when the third toast was announced by the F'rst Vice-President.

President.

"Nowignat"—Her battle fields are the monuments of freedom, her gray rairus are the sucred altars of liberty of conscience, and her intellectual greatness is acknowledged by the civilized

It was responded to by Mr. GEO. BRODIE. The rest of the evening was filled with eloquence, and wit, and song, Dedworth's Band now and then throwing in strains of meledy. Throughout it was one of the happiest of festive occasions. The remainder of the eunlar tousts were:

By the PRESIDENT:

.imerica—She has been the hope of humanity in the past;
may the brightness of her promise be realized in the greatness of
her fature, may her stars newer go out in derkness, nor the light
of her slory depart. Mosio—"Star-Spanged Banner."
Responded to by Mr. CUNNINGHAM.
Song—"Vive l'Amerique." Mr. Jas. Girson.
By the President:
"The Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United
States." Music. "God save the Queen;" "Hall, Columbia"
By the second Vice-President:
"The Republic of Letters"—Its date is coveral with the glorions era when learning triumphed over her berbarous fees—its
duration is certain to prove perpetual in every land where, true
liberty and divilization go hand in hand. Music—"A man's a
man for a' that."
Responded to by Mr. JOHN JACKSON.
Song—"Let us speak of a Man."—Mr. T. Morau.
By First Vice-President:
"The Press"—May the mighty power which it wields always
be suided by the eternal principles of justice and truth. Music—
"There's a Good Time Coming."
Responded to by Wn. Young, esq., editor of The
N. Y. Althon.
Song—Mr. Jas. Girson. By the PRESIDENT:

A FRUITLESS SEARCH .- The police were informed last evening that a schooner called the "Bergen" was about sailing from the foot of Degraw street, Brooklyn, that she was leaded with ammunition, and destined for some Southern port. They were directed to seize the powder under the provisions of the fire law. Capta Holbrook of the Third Presinct, accompanied by several of his men, made a thorough examination from Atantic street to Red Hook Point, but found no craft unswering the description. The vessel, it was repreented, was loaded with guano which had been taken on board at the Union stores, South Brooklyn, and that the powder had been subsequently stowed away in the hold. If there was such a vessel she could not be found by the police.

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT .- Francis John Tucker lelivered a lecture last night at Clinton Hall, on the Principles of Government, and in the course of his disertation reviewed the secession question. He was ecidedly opposed to the movement, and denied the right of any State to secede. It was advertised that the Zonave Wide-Awakes in uniform would be present, but they were non est.

EXTINGUISHING FIRES BY CONTRACT.—A proposition has been introduced into the Select Council of
Philadelphia, looking to the reformation of the Fire
Department of that city, by a rearrangement of the
locations of steam and hand engines, and by providing
for the extinguishment of fires by contract. The Inquirer has been informed that a "Fire Association,
composed of a number of the most efficient fire companies, owning their apparatus, is willing to undertake
the work of subduing fires, under proper police restrictions, for the sum of \$60,000 per annum, and to give
bonds in the sum of \$300,000. The present system
costs the city upward of \$100,000, beside the incalculable loss of property by the reckless use of water
and the lack of subordination and discipline."

and the lack of subordination and discipline."

A STEEN CHASE —A few nights ago, on the Galens and Chicago Air-Line road, near Dixon, the engineer of a train of fourteen freight cars, when descending a long and steep grade, discovered that the cars had been uncoupled and were left behind, and that he was going ahead alone with his locumotive and tender. He soon saw the train coming down the grade after him with tremendous speed. He put steam to his horse to keep out of the way; but they soon overtook him, and such was the force of the collision, that five of the freight cars were cut in two before they were brought to a stand.

Werek of the Wiard Ice-Boat.—A dispatch

Werek of the Wiard Ice-Boat.—A dispatch from Prairie du Chien to The St. Paul Pioneer announces that the Wiard ice-boat "was broken in launching," and The Pioneer says that there is scarced yn probability that it will be repaired in season to make a trial trip this Winter. Mr. Wiard had a contract with the Prairie du Chien Railroad, by which be was to receive \$15,000 if his boat was proved, upon rial, to be capable of being propelled twenty miles an hour.